

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

BY D. BRADFORD.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1835.

No. 33. Vol. 50

SATURDAY:.....AUG. 22,.....1835.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

## THE MONSTER PARTY.

It is becoming quite fashionable now with the "tag, rag and bobtail" of the opposition to cry out against and to denounce as the great enemy of American liberty "THE MONSTER PARTY." It would be well to inquire who are those men who have so lately discovered that party in politics is so extremely prejudicial to public liberty and the safety of our Constitution and of our republican institutions, and how long it is since they have made the discovery that the monster party has become so dangerous and so mischievous.

There was nothing monstrous or mischievous in the party with the Federalists in 1800, when they used all their power and all their influence to perpetuate the reign of the elder Adams. At that time they were not ashamed to avow themselves the federal party. When the disputes with France and England took rise, these men did not hesitate to arrange themselves under the banners of the federal party and denounce their opponents as democrats and jacobins, the enemies of all regular government and the supporters of anarchy and misrule. There was nothing disgraceful in being ranked with the friends of religion, the supporters of regular and legitimate government and the enemies of republican Deistical, Atheistical France, under the name of Federal party. When the aggressions of the British Government induced the President of the United States to recommend an embargo to prevent the collision of our citizens with the belligerents of France, it was not disgraceful but was considered honorable for these men to give all the opposition in their power to the embargo in Congress, under the cognomen of the Federal party. When the embargo was laid on with the consent and desire of the majority of the people of the United States, the President who had recommended it, the Congress which had passed the law, and the people who had sanctioned it, met with ridicule and obloquy and from whom? Why from the Federal party. When the embargo was found insufficient and removed, and the aggressions of England became so intolerable as to produce a war between America and her, the Federalists who had always been the friends of England, and who in fact had been made up almost entirely of the Tories of the Revolution, opposed the war and were not ashamed to call themselves the "PEACE PARTY." Whilst the war was in progress, and the few honest men who had too much faith in a Monarchical government and therefore had joined the Federal party, but now finding the independence of their country at stake, joined their fellow citizens in the defence of that country; they left the "peace party" to their own machinations, and fought and bled for such institutions which had been held in such contempt by the party with which they had been associated, the peace party, alias the federal party, became considerably reduced in number, but still resolute to carry out their principles, they used all their power and influence to cripple the powers and the resources of their country, and lent all the aid they could to the common enemy. Such of them as got into Congress, denounced the war as wicked, unjust and sacrilegious, even advised the people to refuse joining the ranks of the army, denounced those who would lend their money in support of the war, as the enemies of their country and its religion, rejoiced at the defeat and mourned at the victories of their country's defenders, and were willing to enter into alliance with foreign despots in support of their pretended principles of peace, or were willing to separate the union and establish separate governments under the patronage of the very power with which the nation was at war—and all this under the banners of "party" the "peace party," the "federal party."—When the war was ended and peace restored by driving from the country its invaders, the "peace party" had no pretensions for existence, it was therefore once more resolved into its original party and assumed for a short time its former name, federal party, but its force being greatly reduced by the defection of those honest men who had taken up the musket, something must be done to obtain the power they had lost with John Adams, and then commenced the cry of "no party," "era of good feelings," "measures, not men," &c., and by this specious deceptive mode of action, the people were enojed and deceived, and the spirit of party was considerably abated, till the canvass for President of the United States commenced, when it was once more aroused and those who had been the old tory, and federal and peace party, arranged themselves under the banner of the younger Adams—in the hope as they afterwards avowed, that those "who had fallen with the first Adams would rise with the second." With regard to the other three candidates, the honest unsophisticated democrats were divided in opinion, and Crawford, Clay and Jackson were

supported by them, the division among them being only on personal grounds, as they all belonged to the democratic party as was believed. But when the people failed to elect any of the three, and Crawford, Adams and Jackson were sent to the House of Representatives for election, the scene that there ensued made a great alteration in the general state of affairs. Clay joined Adams, and the latter by the influence of the former was elected, although it was notorious that Jackson was the favourite of the people, having been the first choice of a large plurality, and the second of so many as would have given him a large majority of the whole, had the election been again referred to the people.

After this surreptitious election, then the old "Federal party" gained a great accession of strength. What was called the "Clay party" during the canvass joined the "Adams party," and a change of cognomen became necessary, as many of those who had been attached to Clay as a pure democrat, though willing to follow him in his devious course, were greatly disinclined to assume the name of Federalists, and therefore, a new banner was raised, on which was inscribed "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN," and for a few years this was the triumphant cognomen of what they flattered themselves was the dominant party. But alas, the election of 1828 told another tale, and the National Republican party became minus. It kept its ground however, till 1832 when it was found to be still further in the minority, and the democratic party found itself upon still higher ground than in 1828, its majority being vastly increased, notwithstanding the defection of the Nullifiers of South Carolina. In this latter, we had another party called by thousands the "States Rights party." This "party," small as it was, lost nothing in virulence and violent opposition to the democratic party, and still greater hostility to that portion of the National Republican party who stood out for a protecting Tariff and Internal Improvements in the most extreme degree. In 1832 arose another party called the "Bank party." This party rose from the shreds and patches of all the others. In it we had ultra Tories, monarchists, federalists, national republicans, Clay men, Adams men, friends of peace, friends of war, nullifiers, anti-masons, masons, and a small sprinkling of shivering cowardly wretches who had affected to be Jackson men, who had become bank men for fear of bank prosecutions, and some who joined the bank like Swiss guards merely for pay. Among the latter were Webster, Clay, Adams, Clayton, Southard, Freylinhuysen, Mangum, Tyler, Leigh and others too tedious to mention. Hence comes the present party called the "anti-Jackson party," made up of all the above interested—heterogeneous as the materials are. Monarchists, ultra Tories, federalists, national republicans, peace party men, war party men, tariffites, anti-tariffites, internal improvement men, anti-internal improvement men, Unionist, and Nullifiers and White men—all joined one party, under the name of Whigs of '34, in opposition to Jackson, and who would support the devil rather than Van Buren, and these are the materials of which the party is composed that now bellows aloud against all party, and for the entire extinction of party, though at the present moment they are endeavoring to assume a new name—and to take to themselves the cognomen of the AMERICAN PARTY.

They have suffered discomfiture under all other titles which they have assumed. They have found that the democratic party, which is in fact the party of the people, has been too strong for them in every general and national contest, and in most of all others. Even the imposing title of whig could do nothing for them. They have had woful experience that there is nothing in a name. The people cannot be cajoled either by this means or by their intrigues. Every step they take still further exposes their knavery, and still farther convinces the people that their objects are places and power, that no confidence can be placed in men who profess principles so discordant, so completely opposed to each other.—Can men who pretend that national prosperity depends upon high duties being laid on goods alone for protection of domestic manufacture, and that the surplus revenue should be expended on internal improvements, joined with those who profess to hold that duties should be laid on for revenue alone, and that the general government has no power to expend money on Internal Improvement—men who hold that the general government has the power to make all laws necessary to the public welfare, joined with those who contend that no laws can be made by the government but such as accord with the constitution strictly construed—men who insist that no state can withdraw from the Union without the consent of the whole, joined with those who contend that any state may refuse to obey the laws of the union, and can withdraw from that union, when found necessary—men who contend for the right of instruct-

tion, joined with those who repudiate that right—men who condemn the vote of Hugh L. White upon all constitutional questions and declare their determination to support him for President of the United States as the preserver and defender of that constitution? In a party composed of such materials, the people plainly perceive they can have no confidence. They plainly perceive that however these men may profess veneration for the constitution, however loudly they may complain of the infraction of it, they cannot be sincere, they cannot be the friends of public liberty or public prosperity, their true object is to enrich or aggrandize themselves, to make the rich richer, and the poor more poor, to live without working themselves and to increase the labour of others, and like bands of robbers who each have separate interests, but who unite in conspiracies against those they intend to rob. The people are not to be deceived by such men; they laugh at the cry raised against the "monster party;" they cannot but see the cry comes from the very men who make a monster of party, from those of a party with more heads than the hydra itself. Never was there in any country a party so monstrous as that now known in the United States, as the Whig Anti-Jackson, or the new fangled American party. Nor was there ever any "party" held in more sovereign contempt than that party is by the democratic party, which is really and truly the party of the people.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## BURYING BEES.

MR. TUCKER—It is two years this spring since I first commenced bee-keeping. In the outset I had no knowledge whatever of their management, and it was a stipulation of the bargain with the person of whom I obtained them, that he should, as occasion required, impart to me such facts as his experience would justify, in regard to their culture. This agreement was satisfactorily performed; and, aided by the information thus received, my success, for a tyro's, was such as to create an almost enthusiastic interest in this branch of rural industry.

In the autumn of 1833, I selected four hives, (double the number with which I commenced,) for wintering. Three of these had so limited a supply of honey, that I was advised to bury them, an operation which, in my mind, was little preferable to throwing them away. But I concluded to "try the experiment," and on one of the last days of November, they were "deposited beneath the little mound," where my mind figured them as possessing the interminable repose of "their last resting place." My absence on "the return of spring," that season when dying worms are wooed again to life, and the faded wing of the insect receives new colorings, beautifully wrought from nature's dye, prevented me the pleasure of witnessing their exhumation, but the person who took them from their temporary sepulchre, (which was done about the 20th of March,) informed me that on their first introduction to the air and light, their animation was as perfect as that usually exhibited by bees in June. He said that he did not find half a gill of dead bees in all the hives. These hives gave swarms earlier and more frequently than the one that remained above ground, during the ensuing summer.

Last fall I concluded to continue "the experiment" with a single hive. The one selected was very light, probably not containing a sufficiency of honey to carry them half through the winter, had they been kept the usual way. In consequence of a rainy season through the last of November, they were not inhumed until December, probably as late as the 10th. They were occasionally fed in the fall, lest their supply should not be sufficient to insure a subterranean existence. My faith was as wavering when these last were buried, as on the previous winter, and as often as I looked at the spot where they were interred, I viewed it as the grave of my little insect friends.

They were taken up on the 28th of March, and much to my satisfaction, I found that the second experiment had terminated with the same happy results as the first. Not two dozen were lost, and new comb was actually formed while they were in their "dark abode."

My "Modus operandi" is as follows: A hole is dug considerably larger than the hive, or hives, in every respect. On the bottom of the hole two sticks of three or four inches in diameter are placed for each hive, and on these the floor board, which should be a sound one, is placed. Another board, (two inch plank is preferable,) is put on the hive, and dry straw is as compactly as is convenient placed around it. This, in rainy weather, if the ground is clear front, allows the rain to pass freely down, while the space between the blocks furnish a ready reservoir, from which it is absorbed by the earth, without offering any injurious effects to the bees. The earth is placed upon the hive in a conical form, to turn the water from the hives, the top of which

are about four inches below the surface. With respect to the experiment of 1833-4, I cannot say whether the apertures of the hives were closed, but in that of 1834-5, they were not. This experiment succeeded, but whether it is the best way of succeeding I shall not advise.

I regret that I did not weigh my hives, in both instances, previous to burying and on disintering them, that the amount of food consumed might have been ascertained. But my experiments were both of them faithfully tried, and unnecessary ceremonies were dispensed with. The quantity of honey consumed, however, was small, as none but very light hives were selected, and their weight in the spring was apparently nearly as great as in the fall. It is my intention in future experiments to mark items more particularly.

In selecting the spot for burying, a dry, and cold, rather than a warm one, should be chosen. An individual of my acquaintance buried on the south side of a dry hill, and an entire loss of all thus treated was the consequence. I attributed it, (though perhaps some other defect was the cause,) to such situations being more exposed to frequent freezings and thawings, subjecting the insects to more frequent change of temperature, a circumstance injurious to all that comes within its influence. If the situation is such as that the ground will freeze immediately after the frost is committed to it, and remain so until time to "remove the deposits," to me it would appear most favorable.

Yours, etc.

WILLIAM BACON.

Richmond, (Ms.) April 23, 1835.

From the Liverpool Journal.

The English are an over-righteous people—as far as outward appearances go.—They like the semblance of morality, when they have least of the substance. They are delighted to stand well in the eyes of men, and forget that their hypocrisy must be evident to the omniscience of their Maker. So that they act the saint on Sundays and holidays, they think they have a special privilege for acting the sinner on other days. So much is this the case, that there is little exaggeration in the anecdote of the pious grocer who thus addressed his apprentice: "Hast thou sanded the sugar?" "Yes." "And watered the spirits?" "Yes." "And stole the tea?" "Yes." "Then come to prayers."

This sanctimonious affectation, however, is not confined to the middle class; there is a pitch of hypocrisy beyond their, bad as it is—that is when the wealthy take upon themselves the task of placing fetters on the Sabbath, under the pretext of providing for the spiritual salvation of the idle and working class. It was from this that Sir Andrew Agnew's precious Sabbath bill had its origin. One by one, the aristocracy of England have stolen and snatched away the enjoyments of the people, and this Scottish Mawworm, would, at one fell swoop, take away the scanty few which remain. We cannot believe, and we will not believe, that the Almighty designed the Sabbath to be a day of gloom—of imprisonment—of endless fasting—of interminable preaching—of ceaseless Bible reading—of the debasement of all the innocent enjoyments which nature herself invites us to. No, it is a better belief, by far, that that the Sabbath was designed as a day of rest from labor, and that we do not misapply the time it places at our disposal, if after attending at public or offering up private worship we walk into the fields, and draw in health of mind and body from the beautiful aspects around us and the sunny skies above us. No, if we wish to go beyond the dust of the town, does it strike us as either irreligious or unlawful to go, in a vehicle, farther than we might choose to walk.

The "saints," on the other hand, hold that it is profanation to indulge in any thing of the sort; that we should have fasts, throughout the Sabbath, as long as mutes at a funeral—that we should soberly march to public worship thrice in the day—sit down to a cold dinner, (for its profanation to cook on the Sabbath,) and spend the time which is not devoted to prayer and eating, to psalm singing, and an alternate course of pious reading. And while the said parliamentary puritans take all this care for the spiritual good of the middle classes, we do not hear that they practice what they preach. If we were in the habit of heeding, we would lay a wager that St. Andrew Agnew himself does not sit down to a cold, comfortable dinner on a Sunday—that he does not go to church thrice on that day—that he debase himself of none of his usual enjoyments, (whatever they may be,) and that much as he rails against Sunday travelling, he would look astonished if his coachman declined driving him out on a Sunday. No, no! neither St. Andrew Agnew, nor the well fed Bishop of London are so foolish as to do what they would have others do. The bishops go to church in their carriages, in all the pride of semi-princely prey, and we warrant it that not a dish of their usual "three courses and a desert" is abridged, because being Sunday, the servants within their houses should have some relief from labor for the spiritual good of the people, without making a sacrifice on the same side! The fact is, in this business, as in every thing else, there is one law for the poor and another for the rich. As some bawling writers say:

The poor man's sins are glaring.

In the face of the Gospel warning; He's caught in the fact of an over act, Buying greens on a Sunday morning!

The rich man's sins are under The rose of wealth and station, And escapes the sight of the children of light, Who are wise in their generation.

The rich man has a cellar, And a ready butler by him; The poor must steer for his pint of beer, Where the saint can't choose but spy him.

The rich man has his kitchen And a cook to dress his dinner; The poor who would roast, to the baker must post, And thus become a sinner.

The rich man's open windows hide The concert of the quality; The poor can but share a cracked fiddle in the street, Who offends all round morality.

The rich man lives invisible, In the midst of his gay society, But a poor man's delight is a sore in the sight, And a stench in the nose of piety.

Sabbath legislation has become a great nuisance in parliament. On Tuesday night, when the report on the Western railway (London and Bristol) was brought up, a Tory and a Unitarian named Mr. Milner, who has a seat in parliament because he is a mill-litmarie, moved a restriction to the effect that none should travel on that road during any part of the Sabbath, under a penalty of £20. The House very properly rejected the insidious clause by a majority of one hundred and seventy-eight; there being 34 for, and 312 against it. Mr. Buckingham was one of the majority: he frankly said he did not believe it possible to make people religious by act of Parliament, and he therefore regarded this merely as a civil question.

Mr. O'Connell said "railroads would serve the cause of religion, by bringing a greater number of churches within reach of those who would take the trouble of travelling to church. This road would have the recommendation of conveying the produce of the south of Ireland to this country, more expeditiously, and making provisions cheaper to the poor. Eggs, butter, vegetables, meat of every kind, and even milk might be brought from Ireland by this conveyance; but many of those articles would be tainted and destroyed by the delay of four and twenty hours, which this clause would occasion." But in the eyes of the saints, the best way to save the poor is to prohibit Sunday travelling and Sunday conveyance on the railroad, so as to make provisions dearer! A Scotch member said, that to his knowledge, in many towns in Scotland, where travelling on Sunday was wholly prohibited, numbers of the poor people having no recreation on the Sabbath day, did not shave or dress themselves; but lounged at home in idleness during church hours, and after that time went to the alehouses. But the best evidence on the question is contained in Mr. Roebuck's excellent speech, which we subjoin at length:

"Mr. Roebuck condemned the practice of interfering with the comforts and resources of the poor, while the enjoyments of the rich were left untouched. In the course of a Sunday's walk lately, the first person he met was the Duke of Wellington. He was about 12 o'clock, the time of dinner service. He went a little further, and on coming to Hyde Park he saw carts employed in watering the promenades for the fine people. He went on further, and at Knightsbridge he found the soldiers under arms exercising. Extending his walk still further, he saw the Lord Chief Justice at the other side of Hammer-smith-bridge riding. At three o'clock the same day, being at Hampton Court, he saw there the right Hon. member for Tamworth. (A laugh.) If these individuals were at liberty to spend the Sunday as they pleased, equal indulgence ought to be extended to the poor. This railroad would be a very great convenience and advantage to the poorer classes, and they ought not to be debared from it. The fact was, we were all too much given to taking care of each other. If every man took care of his own goodness, we should have more virtue and less outward show."

This is hitting the right nail on the head. "We are all too much given to taking care of each other. If every man took care of his own goodness, we should have more virtue and less outward show." We hope that on every occasion in which morality is at stake, it will be remembered that this is an abominable off-shot of hypocrisy.

**Matrimonial Lottery.**—On the 21st day of December last, I was passing through the State of South Carolina, and in the town of —, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighboring house, and, on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married the company was seated, and the most profound silence ensued—(the man of the house being religious.) A young lawyer then rose and addressed the company very handsomely, and finishing his discourse, begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. On obtaining leave, he proposed:—

That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all communications that should be forwarded to his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name with whom they wished to marry—then hand it to the President for inspection; and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choices were kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young men and ladies had reciprocated choices, but whom they had chosen remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I passed through the same place on the 14th March following, and was informed that eleven or twelve matches had been solemnized, and the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced.

Gentlemen under twenty, and ladies under fourteen were excluded as unmarriageable.—Southern paper.

From the Baltimore American.

The annexed article, copied from one of the interior papers by the last mail, attributes virtues to the tomato which will probably cause that delightful vegetable to be more generally used even than it is at present.

**The Tomato.**—Dr. Bennett, the Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, Hygiene and Acclimatization, in the Medical College of Lake Erie, which is the Medical Department of the Willoughby University of

Lake Erie, at Chagrin, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, in his public introductory lecture recently delivered in that flourishing institution, made the following statement relative to the *Solanum Lycopersicum*, or as it is generally called, Tomato, Love Apple, Jerusalem Apple, etc. to wit:

1st. That it (the Tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica, and that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.

2d. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of Calomel in the cure of disease.

3d. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhoea with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the East or North, to the West or South, should by all means, make use of it as an aliment, as it would, in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Alimentaria, &c.

Now if these positions be true, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be made acquainted with the facts and it is with this view that I now make this communication for the press.

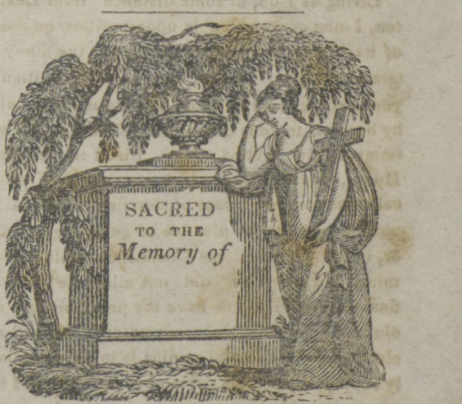
## MEDICUS.

N. B.—Dr. Bennett stated likewise, that the free use of the Tomato would make a person much less liable to an attack of Cholera, and that it would in the majority of cases prevent it.

**Origin of Lynch's Law.**—As "Lynch's law" has recently become almost as general as it is proverbial, and as the question is asked a hundred times a day, "What is Lynch's law?" it may be well to relate the following anecdote, which may serve as an answer:—

In Washington county, Pa., many years ago, there lived a poaching vagabond, who, it was believed, maintained himself and family by pilfering from the farmers around him. Though universally suspected, yet he managed so adroitly as always to avoid detection. At length a Mr. Van Swearingen laid the following trap for him, in which he was caught. Having a newly born calf, he concealed it from his neighbors for several days—then rode over to the poacher's, and told him that a young calf had recently strayed to his farm, which he had penned, and was anxious to find the owner. The poacher asked him how long he had had it, its size and color, and being told, said it was his, and that it had gone off just at the time spoken of. Being thus detected in a lie with a design to defraud, Van Swearingen reproached him with it, and told him he would give him twenty-four hours to leave the neighborhood, adding that if he remained longer he would prosecute him. The poacher only laughed at his threats, while the latter went to consult with his neighbors as to what was to be done. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, five or six of them repaired to the poacher's, whom they found perfectly unintimidated. The party, however proceeded to try him in due form, choosing one of their number, a farmer named Lynch, to be judge. Van Swearingen related the offence, which the poacher of course denied. The case was submitted to the judge, who decided that the poacher should be tied up and receive three hundred lashes, "well laid on," and then be given twenty-four hours to leave the place, under a penalty of receiving three hundred more if found after that time. The first part of the sentence was inflicted on the spot, with such good intent, as to render its repetition unnecessary. The culprit made off as fast as his lacerated limbs would permit him.

## STONE CUTTING.



**MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, AND DOOR SILLS,** with almost every article in the above line of business, can be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

P. DOYLE  
N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop, at any place within 15 miles of the city.  
Lex. June 2, 1835—22-4f



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

August 14, 1835.

solutions before me, and see it stated in several resolutions, that unlawful gaming is to be immediately suppressed. This sir, is abstrus much as I had expected. If the committee have found out that there is a necessity for suppressing unlawful gambling, will they not think it right and proper to encourage lawful gambling? For it is very clear, that if there is unlawful gambling there must be a kind which is lawful;—we are then to infer that the lawful gaming or gambling consists of a few of the rich and well born getting together, either in a public or private house, (for I believe it can be

was on Monday, organized as an armed force, not only would the designs of the violently disposed have been frustrated, but bloodshed would certain-

The foregoing orders are also designed to have effect *this day*, August 12, and the citizens are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

remains to be developed. It is with deep mortification and regret that I am compelled to own, that it has not been sustained by the People throughout the

to be done?—The answer seems to be obvious. Organization alone can save us; that organization can only be effected by the establishment of a provincial government."

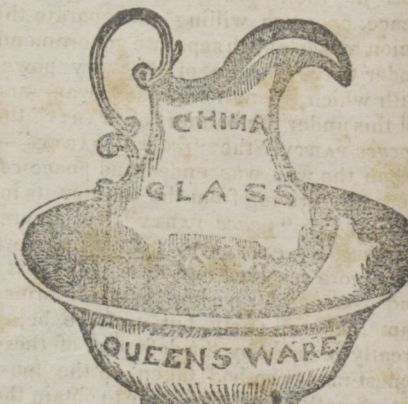
JOHN JONES.  
N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "*Handmaid to the Arts*," will please return it. J. J.  
BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J.  
Lex. Mar. 24 1834.

June 22, 1825—23-1f

**JAMES & BROTHER.**

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**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY**  
STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares.  
DAVID A. SAYRE.





# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1835.

**Balloon Ascension.**—Mr Clayton made a most magnificent ascension in his beautiful balloon, on yesterday afternoon. The weather was just such as would have been desired, being pleasant, with a few floating clouds, through some of which the Balloon was seen to pass.—His companion, [a dog,] was let down by a Parachute from about the height of one mile. To-morrow, we hope to hear of Mr. C., having again alighted on terra firma, in safety.

The Louisville Journal states that Col. Benton has been appointed Collector of the Port of New-Orleans.

Cannon is elected Governor of Tennessee, by a large majority over Carroll and Humphreys.

CLAY, (Van Buren,) has succeeded in his election of Governor of Alabama, by an overwhelming majority.

The members of Congress elected in Indiana, are all in favor of the Administration. All the old members are elected except Ewing, who is beaten by Davis 1050 votes.

We have been politely furnished for publication, the state of the polls for Senator in Clarke and Estill:

	Clarke.	Estill.	Total.
Sam. Hanson, (Clay)	940	278	1218
Silas Evans, (do.)	137	110	247
Tho. Hart, (J.)	234	195	429

William C. Connott, of Georgetown has been tried by the examining Court on a charge of having caused the death of a negro man by excessive whipping, and held to bail in \$5,000, for his appearance at the Circuit Court.

It is not true, as stated in some of the late Missouri papers that Col. Johnson took a part in their recent election in favor of Gen. Ashley. He is the personal friend of that gentleman no doubt,—but he had not the remotest idea of taking part against political friends by word or letter, to serve any man personally.—Friends, at least, ought to observe some degree of caution in believing or circulating the thousand rumors of the day, particularly against a man to whom the republican party owes so much as it does to Col. Johnson. They could find persons nearer at home, who could account for the divisions of the democracy there, no doubt.

The New York Advocate of the 14th, contains an account of a great fire in that city, from which we extract the following:

## THE GREAT FIRE

Yesterday morning was the most destructive of any that has occurred in this city for several years. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at nearly half a million of dollars, of which not more than about \$260,000 was covered by insurance. Three persons lost their lives: Mr. J. H. Blanchard, book binder, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Carlisle, printers. They all slept in the store No. 115 Fulton st. The two latter perished in the flames—Mr. Blanchard jumped from the fourth story window, and expired soon after.

About thirty buildings were destroyed, a part of them new stores and warehouses of very large dimensions, 5 and 6 stories in height. They include the extensive paper warehouses of Messrs. John Campbell & Co., with the whole of their very large stock of paper, which was mostly destroyed.

The buildings were occupied by about twenty newspaper and periodical establishments, including the Courier des Etats Unis, S. Ives's Reporter, Transcript, Jeffersonian, Morning Herald, Spirit of '76, Old Countryman, New Yorker, Irishman, McDowell's Journal, The Light, &c., all of which are wholly or partially destroyed.

We take from the evening papers, the following particulars of this disastrous occurrence:

The fire commenced at No. 115 Fulton street, and extended in the rear to six buildings fronting on Ann street, all of which, as well as the extensive paper warehouses of Messrs. J. Campbell & Co. of 35 Ann street, and 110 and 112 Nassau street, and J. Hoyt, are entirely destroyed—upwards of \$150,000 worth of paper consumed in the two warehouses.

The Memphis Gazette of the 8th inst. states, on the authority of a gentleman just from Vicksburg, that two men, one named Urle, a notorious negro thief and counterfeit, were summarily executed a few days before by the citizens. The other man, whose name he had forgotten, belonged to a gang which has for sometime infested the neighborhood.

Louisville Advertiser.

Davy Crockett, the Congressional buffalo, has been defeated by Adam Huntsman. Majority not stated.—*Id.*

The Florence (Ala.) Gazette says there can be no doubt of the election of Judge Clay by a majority of at least five thousand. He is the Van Buren candidate for the office of Governor.—*Id.*

Col. R. Boon's majority over Clenden-

in the first Congressional District of Indiana, is 216 votes. The account is not official, but it is supposed to be nearly correct.—*Id.*

The Philadelphia Herald says the Northern Bank of Kentucky has purchased from the Bank of the U. States, the banking house of their Branch at Lexington, its active debt, specie, &c. and become the agent for winding up the suspended debt. Agreeably to our promise, we now absolve Mr. Walker Alsop, our late representative, from all blame for his vote in favor of the passage of the charter of the Northern Bank.—*Id.*

Apprehensions are entertained by the Columbus Hemisphere of further difficulties between Ohio and Michigan, about the boundary and the jurisdiction of the disputed territory. Gov. Mason, it is said, has announced his determination to disregard the instructions from Washington, and it was thought probable the Council would put the whole means of the Territory in requisition to regain their jurisdiction over the ground in dispute. We hope these anticipations may prove incorrect.—*Id.*

## CHOLERA AT VERSAILLES.

The Cholera made its appearance in Versailles, 12 miles from this city, a village with a population of about 800 or 1000, which continued to rage with great malignity up to the last dates. The Intelligence of yesterday gives the following list of deaths, furnished by Dr. Pinkard, who had visited Versailles to render professional assistance.

WHITES.	Col. Coons,
John Fritzlen,	Charles Bruce,
James Loust,	Lawson Carroll,
Wm. Agun,	James Riddle,
Dr. D. Stevenson,	Granville Crockett.
Mrs. Moreland and child,	
Robert Shelton, sen	1 at Oldham's,
Mrs. Davidson,	2 at Kinkead's,
2 Strangers at Shel-ton's,	3 at Haydon's,
Miss Shackelford,	1 at Peter's,
Mr. Dean's child,	2 at Col Blackburn's,
Wm. Moore,	1 at Bohannon's,
Mrs. Dr. Rhoton,	1 at Stone's,
Capt W. S. Hunter,	1 at Jenkin's,
Mr. Tut's child,	1 at Good's,
Alex. Peters,	1 at Sheton's,
Mr. Newman's child,	1 at G. Twyman's,
Old Mrs. Hunter,	1 at Sam. rel's,
Robert Kinkead, jr.	1 at Hope's,
V. Ross,	1 at Rennie's,
Mr. Fisher's child,	1 at Duck's,
Southey Whitting-ton,	1 at Atwell's,
1 Stranger at Twy-man's,	1 at Bullock's,
Henry Christopher,	1 at Peter's,
Mr Atwell's child,	1 at George's,
	1 at Kinkead's.

## STATE SENATORS.

Fayette—K. K. Woolley, Whig, Clarke and Estill—Samuel Hanson, Whig, Mason—Winston Parker, Whig, Jefferson and Bullitt—James Guthrie, Administration, Nelson and Spencer—Stanley Young, Whig, Fleming—Daniel Morgan, Whig, Davies, Breckenridge and Hancock—Anselm Watkins, Whig, Floyd, Pike, &c.—Samuel May, Administration, Henry and Oldham—Benj. Allen, Administration.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson—Robert Blackwell, Adair—Wm. D. Parrish, Allen—George W. Mansfield, Brecken—Joseph Schoolfield, Bourbon—Carter Davis, James W. Rice, Boone—Jeremiah Kirtley, Breckenridge and Hancock—Nath. Maxey, Bullitt—Thos. W. Riley, Barren—Chr. Tompkins, Wm. Wood, jr. Bath—Marcus Thomas, Butler and Edmonson—John M. Austin, Campbell—T. J. Tupman, J. A. Goodson, Callaway—James Clarke, Clay and Harlan—Thomas J. Buford, Clarke—F. E. Jackson, Jos. Ritchie, Christian—Livingston Leavell, R. H. Kelley, Cumberland—Not heard from, Caldwell—James Clarke, Davies—Wm. R. Griffin, Estill and Perry—John Maddix, Fayette—Jacob Hughes, Robert Wickliffe, John Curt, Fleming—William W. Blair, Robert D. Lewis.

Franklin—John Herrie, Floyd and Pike—H. C. Harris, Gallatin—Robert Dougherty, Green—Alfred Anderson, Gen. Jas. Allen, Garrard—George B. Mason, Grayson—John Cunningham, Greenup—John Hollingsworth, Griffith and Fendleton—Lewis Myres, Hancock—Not heard from, Harrison—John Basman, Larkin Garnett, Henderson—John Holloway, Hardin—John L. Helm, Wm. Conway, Henry—E. F. Nuttall, Charles Stewart, Hart—Benj. Copeland, Hopkins—Level, Jefferson—Joseph Fank, D. Merriweather, Jessamine—Tucker Woods, Jr. Knox and Whitley—Denisey White, Laurel and Rockcastle—Jarvis Jackson, Lewis—Israel B. Donaldson, Louisville—Joice, Thos. Marshall, Lawrence—Not heard from, Livingston—Richard Miles, Lincoln—W. G. Bailey, Jno. C. Wright, Logan—W. Ervin, E. O. Hawkins, McCracken—Flournoy, Mason—A. Hunter, G. Mitchell, Peter Lashbrook, Morgan—Not heard from, Madison—Cathell Campbell, C. M. Clay, Meade—Henry G. Davis, Mercer—John Thompson, D. Bowling, Montgomery—Col. McKee, D. Heran, Monroe—Ratford Maxey, Nelson—C. A. Wickliffe, Jas. W. Wright, Nicholas—William Norvell, Ohio—Peyton, Oldham—Wm. D. Mitchell, Owen—James S. Brown, Putaski—Not heard from, Russell—Nathan McClure, Scott—Wm. Johnson, Job Stevenson, Shelby—Jas. Felt, A. S. White, Simpson—Joel Hudgeth, Spencer—Mark Huston, Todd—Wm. M. Lansdale, Trigg—S. A. G. Nall, Union—Not heard from, Woodford—Sassad Wallace, Warren—Robert W. Lucas, G. J. Blewitt, Wayne—Nimrod Ingram,

Washington and Marion—F. W. Trapnall, James Devers, B. Spaulding, Whitley—Not heard from.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

New York, August 13.—The packet ships Formosa, Capt. Orne, from Havre, and Ontario, Capt. Kearney, from London, arrived yesterday. We have received, says the Courier, by the former, Paris journals of the 7th, and Havre of the 8th, and by the latter London papers to the 10th July.

Some serious disturbances have taken place in Amsterdam, in consequence of the refusal of some householders to pay the taxes on their property, which it must be admitted are very high in Holland. The military were called in, and numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the disturbances, but the authorities had not insisted on selling the goods of the refractory house holders. The troops, however, had not been withdrawn, and it is said the opposition was extensively ramified.

Some of the French journals have broken silence in regard to our Indemnity Treaty, and we make place for their remarks, not that we attach however any importance to them.

A rumor was current in Paris of the death of the Duke de Bordeaux. Charles X. is of a very advanced age, and should he too die, there will then only be the imbecile Duke d'Angouleme between Louis Philippe and the crown of France par droit de naissance.

The Impartial observes, that to hear the official paper of Gen. Jackson the reparation demanded by the French Chambers, as a condition sine qua non of the payment of the 25 millions, will not be easily obtained. No doubt if it depended upon him alone, this reparation would not be given. But, in the United States there is a power that is stronger than the will of the President, namely the will of the nation, and this will is adverse to quarrels and hostilities with France. The trade and interests of America are too much opposed to a hostile policy for it to be adopted by it. This pacific idea is expressed by most of the American journals whose opinions are known, which shows that a rupture with France would be highly unpopular in the United States. President Jackson will therefore be forced, in spite of himself, to afford the reparation demanded by France, and thus this long negotiation will be brought to an end, not by cannon shots, but by diplomacy. There is too much good sense on both sides of the Atlantic, for this affair to be settled by other than amicable means.

The Temps has the following:—"The affair with the United States is becoming, as men of judgement predicted, embarrassing to our Ministry. The American Government raises great difficulties in making the least reparation to France, and has become more haughty in proportion to the concessions made to it, declaring that reparation is due from France. Such are the contents of the last despatches. We may now see what will be the position of the Duke de Broglie. According to M. de Vazeze's amendment, not a farthing can be paid to the United States till the honor of France is satisfied. The United States will not give this satisfaction. Consequently, M. Humann cannot, without becoming responsible, make the slightest payment to America. From the position of the question, it is brought back precisely to the same point at which it was before the grant was voted. To financial negotiations, discussions upon a point of honor have succeeded, and we hope that the Government will maintain the honor of the country with more firmness than it has protected its pecuniary interests."

DIED.—On Thursday last, the 20th inst, about half past 12 o'clock in this city, Mr John F. Hull, at the residence of his father.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

I SHALL expose to sale, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 24th of September, on the premises, 2 miles from Lexington, near the Mayaville and Lexington Turnpike road; part of the FARM of Jas. Vaughn, dec'd. being about 200 acres, all under improvement, and in good repair, with a convenient Black House, and out buildings, and a first rate well of never failing water. The Farm will be sold for one third of the purchase money in hand, and the remainder in one and two years, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security.

Also, will be sold at the same time, ELEVEN NEGROES, nine of them Men and Boys, the oldest not exceeding 28 years, and the youngest over 10, and two women, 18 and 20 years of age, all healthy and of good character. Also, 17 HORSES; 10 or 12 COWS; 70 or 80 fat HOGS, besides Stock Hogs; and about 40 or 50 first rate Common SHEEP; also about 60 acres of CORN in the field; WHEAT in the stack; 40 acres of HEMP in the stack; and all the HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Farming Utensils, of the deceased.

The Terms of sale of the mixed and personal property will be made known at the sale. DAVID McMURTRY, Ex'r. August 21, 1835—23-41

## PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public Sale, to the highest bidder, in the Town of Richmond, on Saturday the 31st day of Sept. next, the Type, Press and all the fixtures used or employed in printing and publishing the "WESTERN OBSERVER," formerly belonging to James P. White. The press is first rate, of the Stansbury patent, and Superlative size—the type is about half worn, and consists of Long Primer, Brevier, Pica and Double Pica, and a small assortment of Job Type, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. Captain Wm. Beasley of Richmond, will serve the office to any person desirous of purchasing. BEVERLEY S. TERRELL. Aug 15, 1835—34-35

## LOST

ON the evening of the 10th inst. on the road leading to Athens, a SADDLE party was lost. Any person returning the same to me in Lexington, will be handsomely rewarded and all expenses paid. JOHN O'DONNALL. Lex. Aug. 18, 1835—34-35

## ST. CATHARINE'S FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 31st inst. Lex. August 14, 1835—33-29

The Observer & Reporter, and Gazette will insert the above for 2 months, and forward their accounts to the Institution for payment.

## 5th Call—Now Due.

THE subscribers to the Danville, Lancaster, and Nicholasville Turnpike Road, who reside in the city, and county of Fayette, will call and pay their subscriptions to Alvan Stevens, Tr. who is authorized to collect the same. JOHN NORTON, Pres't. August 14, 1835—33-41

All the papers in the city, will give the above 4 insertions.

## To Journeymen HATTERS.

WANTED immediately, 25 MAKERS & NAPPERS, and 6 Fur and 3 Silk Hat finishers, to whom constant employment will be given, at the

## Following Prices:

For making fine Castor Hats per piece,	\$1 25
do do coarse do do and Bush hats	1 00
do do plain Russia and Reamers	1 00
do do Silkhat shells	25
do do Saxony and Spanish Wool felts	1 25
do do Native and coarse Wool	10
For Napping of Saxony or Spanish Bodies with Beaver	62 1/2
do with 3 Beaver, Outer or Seal	56 1/2
do do Saxony or any other stock	50
" Napping Spanish or Native Bodies with Mink, Musk, Nutria, or any other coarse stock	43
do Boys Hats	37
Finishing Castor or plain Russia hats per dozen	\$3 50
do Saxony bodies with fine stock	3 50
do do do coarse do	3 00
do do Bush hats and Ladies' Bonnets with coarse stock	4 00
do do Ladies' Bonnets with fine stock	4 50
do do Spanish or Native body hats with coarse stock	2 50
Shaving of Castor hats	12
do do Saxony bodies	10
do do Spanish on Native Body hats coarse stock	6 1/2
do do Ladies' bonnets per doz.	2 25
Scraping Castor bodies per doz.	43

BAIN & TODD.

Lex. Aug. 15, 1835—33-41

The Cincinnati Republican, will please insert the above to the amount of \$3, in their daily paper and forward their account to this office for payment.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership between W. R. Patterson and W. Todd, ceased by consent, on the 16th inst. The business will be continued in the name of

B. W. & H. B. TODD.

To whom payment of all debts due the late firm will be made. We respectfully solicit those who may find it convenient, to call and settle their accounts, as it will be a great convenience to us, to make collections at this time.

We invite attention, particularly to our stock of FANCY SILKS AND CLOTHS, which will be found unusually good. BEV. W. TODD HUGH B. TODD. Lexington, July 27—33-41

## An Ordinance

To Suppress Ten-pin Alleys, Bagatelle Tables, and other Gaming Tables.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council, of the City of Lexington, that from and after the 8th day of August, 1835, there shall be no Ten-pin Alley, Shuffle Board, Bagatelle table, Ball Alley, or any other table or alley, where there may be money or liquor, or any thing else bet, within the city.

Sec. 2. Be it further Ordained, That any person who shall keep open any such Table or Alley, shall forfeit and pay \$16,66-100 for every 24 hours kept open.

Sec. 3. Be it further Ordained, That any person who shall suffer any such Table or Alley to be played on for money or any other thing, on premises of which he, she or they, at the time have the use and possession, shall for every such offence be fined \$5.

The foregoing Ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Common of the City of Lexington, on the 6th day of August, 1835.

J. F. DAVIS, Mayor.

DAN L. BRADFORD, Clk. Lex. Aug. 11, 1835—33-35

## DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER

GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c. His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent. Aug. 12, 1835—32-41

Samuel M. Brown vs Thomas Cool. STATE OF KENTUCKY, Shelby Circuit Court, July term 1835. Samuel M. Brown, Plaintiff against Thomas Cool, Defendant. (Replevin.)

This day came the plaintiff by his Attorney and appearing to the Court, from the Sheriff return upon the plenary process, issued hereon, that the debt, Thomas Cool is not to be found: It is therefore, on motion of the plff. ordered that a proclamation be issued, warning the said debt, to appear here, on the first day of the next October Term of this court; or that judgment will be rendered against him, said Thomas Cool, which proclamation is ordered to be published on three successive court days, at the door of the Court House in Shelby county—and it is also ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, printed and published in this State, and all further proceedings are continued until the next Term. A copy att. SAM'L TEVIS, c. by THO. P. SMITH, d. c.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the subscribers, at the Office of the Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg, from the 1st to the 15th of September next, for grading that part of the Vicksburg and Jackson Rail Road, extending from the point of commencement at Vicksburg to P. B. Black River, a distance of twelve and a half miles.

Also, for the construction of culverts on the above part of the route. Plans, profiles, blank forms of contract &c. will be exhibited during the time of letting.

As the culverts on the above part of the route will in general be small, and of easy construction, it is expected that contracts for grading will also include the construction of culverts for the specified distances. R. S. VAN RENSSLAER, Eng'r. J. THOMPSON, Vicksburg, Miss. July 23, 1835—32-418.

## THE ASSOCIATION'S CELEBRATED MENAGERIE AND AVIARY, FROM THEIR ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA.

EMBRACING ALL THE SUBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY AS EXHIBITED AT THAT POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE RESORT DURING THE WINTER OF 1834-35.

THIS EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE WILL BE EXHIBITED AT MR. SHEELEY'S PLANK YARD, IN LEXINGTON, NEAR LINDSEY'S ST. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th of August, 1835. Hours of Exhibition, Tuesday, from 1 to 4, and on Wednesday from 10 to 12, and from 1 to 4, P. M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS, CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE HALF-PRICE.



**LION, LIONESS, AND LEOPARDS.** The Keeper will enter the following cages at 3 o'clock, P. M. viz: To the Lion and Lioness, and Leopard, all in same cage; to the Cape Lion and Lioness, confined in same cage; and to the black-maned African Lion, and African Leopards.

The inmates of these Cages form a most gigantic and imposing spectacle. This group of the most formidable and unconquerable of all the natives of the forest, furnishes to the mind of the spectator as insuperable barrier to the belief, that the art of man could subjugate to his will and control these wild and ferocious animals. Yet, his credulity must at once be dissipated when he beholds the Keeper in their Cage, playing and frolicking with them, and all enjoying their wild pranks with as much seeming delight and innocence as children do their holiday gambols.



**THE UNICORN, OR ONE HORNED RHINOCEROS.** This animal has been a subject of much speculation among naturalists. It has been considered by Theological Commentators, as the Unicorn of Holy Writ, as mentioned and described in the book of Job. This animal certainly ranks next to the Elephant in size, and many writers consider him equal in bulk. He is usually found about 12 feet long, and the circumference of the body about equal to the length, and his height about 5 feet. He is native of Asia and Africa, and is usually found in those extensive forests that are frequented by the Elephant, Lion, and Royal Tiger, and subsists entirely on vegetable food.

The one now offered for inspection is four years old, and was taken in the interior of Asia, on the Burramooter River; and was shipped to London, from which city he was imported to Philadelphia, at an enormous expense, in December 1834.



**THE ELEPHANT.** This is the finest Elephant ever exhibited in the United States, and it is said by those who have visited Europe, that he is superior to any exhibited there; being 9 feet high, and weighing 9,000 pounds, and having tusks nearly 3 feet long.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Elephant shown is provided with a splendid Saddle, trimmed and decorated after the Eastern style, similar to the print here represented, and of sufficient capacity to contain six persons, who may ride upon his back with perfect safety and pleasure to themselves.

**This Menagerie and Aviary OCCUPIES 29 SPACIOUS CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c. THE SAME ARE DRAWN BY 75 Splendid Gray Horses, AND FIFTY MEN, (Including 14 Musicians.) Are required to complete its operations.**





# TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution, will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DUDLEY.  
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. CALDWELL.  
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE.  
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON.  
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. VANDERL.

During the entire term, the Professor of Surgery and Anatomy lectures 9 times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to \$110. The graduation fee is \$20. By order of the Faculty, C. W. SHORT, M. D., Dean.  
Lex. July 22, 1835—29-11

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which, the money will be remitted, viz:

Journal and Advertiser, Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky. Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn. Republican, St. Louis, Mo. Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal, Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss.; Courier, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Pensacola, Fla.; Ga. Republican, Savannah; Courier and Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Va.; Republican, Winchester, Va.; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington City.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. HAVE paid within a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

**300,000 Dollars!!**

and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE, By E. K. SAYRE, ATTY. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms. E. K. SAYRE, Corner Short st. & Jordan's Row, Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-11

**REMOVAL** OF THE NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE. GEORGE W. NORTON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having purchased the Drug Store of JOHN NORTON, he has removed to the corner, well known and occupied for a great number of years as a Drug Store.

The two establishments united, form a general and extensive stock of Medicines, Paints, Dye-Drugs, Oils, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Glass-Ware, &c. &c. And greater inducements will now be given to wholesale purchasers than our city has heretofore offered.

Among the stock are the following: 1500 lbs. Epsom Salts; 1000 lbs. Glauber Salts; 800 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 150 lbs. Camphor; 250 lbs. Soc. Aloe; 500 lbs. Juiper Berries; 100 lbs. Put. Jalap; 200 lbs. Carb. Magnesia; 1000 lbs. Penicillin Red; 50 galls. Black Varnish; 400 lbs. Blue Vitriol; 1200 lbs. Oil of Vitriol; 500 lbs. Aqua Fortis and Sup. Nitric Acid; 450 lbs. Gum Shellac; 400 lbs. Copal; 1500 lbs. Sp. Whiting; 1000 lbs. Ivo. Blacks; 1200 lbs. Sp. Brown; 500 lbs. Ground Logwood; 100 gross Bottles Corks, (select), &c. &c. &c.

All orders from Physicians and dealers in medicines, addressed to the subscriber will be thankfully received. His personal attention will be given to the compounding of prescriptions.

GEO. W. NORTON, South of the Court House, Main st. Lex. June 8, 1835—23-3m

**LA FAYETTE COFFEE HOUSE,** Corner of Main and Limestone Streets, lately occupied as a Dwelling, by RICHARD CURRY, Esq.

Conducted by JOHN C. ANDY, late Proprietor of the COFFEE HOUSE opposite the Stage Office, on Limestone Street.

THIS establishment has been fitted up in a superior style, and for real comfort not to be surpassed, (in the city,) where refreshments of every description, including every delicacy the season or market affords, can be had at the shortest possible notice. BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and SUPPERS prepared in a style equal to any establishment in the city, and parties (for refreshments only), accommodated with private rooms.

TEA, COFFEE and SOUP, at all hours; CIGARS, of the choicest kinds; a regular supply of OYSTERS, Wholesale and Retail; CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, PORT, MADERIA, CLARET and other Wines; COGNAC BRANDY, RUM, GIN, Irish WHISKEY and every other description of Spirituous Liquors; PERFECT LOVE, ROSE, ANISEED, NOYEAU and DOMESTIC CORDIALS; a regular supply of Louisville

**BEER,** fresh every week, wholesale and retail. The Proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, having his Bar and Cellar stocked with Liquors of the choicest brands, and takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the patronage hitherto bestowed on him. Oct. 11, 1834.—41-11

**LOT FOR SALE.** The subscriber wishes to dispose of a very handsome lot, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, on moderate terms—its improvement, except that it is fenced in with an excellent fence. It is a complete lot, fronting on Main and Georgetown streets, containing about one and a half acres. It is nearly opposite to D. Mc. Payne, Esq. A reasonable credit will be given—terms can be ascertained by application to the subscriber. HIRAM STEELE, Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-11

**OYSTERS.** A FEW KEGS OF VERY SUPERIOR OYSTERS—Just received and for sale by JOHN MCKENZIE, Mill street, Lexington. July 18, 1835.—18-11

**BLANK DEEDS, WARRANTS, AND EXECUTIONS,** FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1835.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

**At New Orleans.**  
300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
275 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Baton Rouge.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
230 bushels of new white field beans  
3500 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.**  
360 barrels of pork  
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels of new white field beans  
5280 pounds of good hard soap  
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
120 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st May, remainder on the 1st October, 1836.

**At the public landing, six miles from PORT TOWSON, mouth of the Chiemich.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
230 bushels of new white field beans  
3500 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered, in all the month of April, 1836, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1836.

**At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.**  
65 barrels of pork  
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
60 bushels of new white field beans  
990 pounds of good hard soap  
450 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
250 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1836.

**At Fort Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris 140 miles above Fort Coffee, Arkansas.**  
540 barrels of pork  
1125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
425 bushels of new white field beans  
7920 pounds of good hard soap  
3600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
180 bushels of good clean dry salt  
2025 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May, 1836.

**At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis.**  
600 barrels of pork  
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
550 bushels of new white field beans  
8800 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
200 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little Platte.**  
280 barrels of pork  
580 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
250 bushels of new white field beans  
4000 pounds of good hard soap  
1850 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
90 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1040 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st May, remainder 1st October, 1836.

**At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi river.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.**  
300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
275 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.**  
180 barrels of pork  
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
165 bushels of new white field beans  
2640 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
60 bushels of good clean dry salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1836.

**At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
230 bushels of new white field beans  
3530 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Gratiot.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1836.

**At Fort Howard, Green Bay.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
230 bushels of new white field beans  
3530 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Mackinac.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

# At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.

120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.**  
240 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
230 bushels of new white field beans  
3530 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December, 1835, and January and February, 1836.

**At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.**  
60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.**  
60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.**  
60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Trumbull, New London.**  
120 barrels of New York mess pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Walcott, Newport, R. I.**  
60 barrels of New York mess pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Governor's Island, New York Harbor.**  
180 barrels of New York mess pork  
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
165 bushels of new white field beans  
2640 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
60 bushels of good clean dry salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort McHenry, Baltimore.**  
60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Monroe, Old Point Crawford.**  
300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
275 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.**  
60 barrels of pork  
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55 bushels of new white field beans  
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225 gallons of good cider vinegar

# At such store houses as may be designated by the Agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contracts; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made; which will be by Treasury warrants on Banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.  
July 1, 1835—28-120Sept.

# KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION STOCK FAIR, FOR 1835.

THE Committee of arrangement have adopted the following rules, for the fair of 1835, which will be held on the Association ground, on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th of September, next.

The Cattle will be exhibited on the first day; Horses, Mules, Jacks, &c. the 2d day.

Specifications and regulations in writing of all animals entered for exhibition, and competition for premiums, with the name and residence of the owner, must be left with the Secretary before 9 o'clock, A. M. of the first day of the Fair, in Duplicate.

The pedigree of all stock must be given at length, including age and country in which bred; with satisfactory reference, to the facts and particulars stated. During the Fair, the Stock must be placed under the order and management of the Committee of General Superintendence.

Persons who are not Stockholders of the Association, may become annual members, and enjoy all the privileges of Stockholders of the Fairs, by paying Five Dollars per annum.

Owners of stock exhibited, must furnish the Secretary with duplicate certificates of each animal separately.

Annual subscribers to be subjected to all the rules of the Association for the government of its members.

The following Premiums shall be awarded by the Judges of the Fair.

- 1 The Best Stallion, a silver cup,
- 2 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 3 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 4 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 5 The Best 1 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 6 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 7 The Best Sucking Colt, a cup,
- 8 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 9 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 10 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 11 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 12 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 13 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 14 The Best 2 year old Stallion, a cup,
- 15 The Best pair Carriage Horses, a cup,
- 16 The Best Jack over 3 years, a cup,
- 17 The Best Jack over 3 years, a cup,
- 18 The Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,
- 19 The Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,
- 20 The Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,
- 21 The Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,
- 22 The Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,
- 23 The Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,
- 24 The Best Mule over 2 years old, a cup,
- 25 The Best Sucking Mule, a cup,
- 26 The Best Bull, a cup,
- 27 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 28 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 29 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 30 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 31 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 32 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 33 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 34 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 35 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 36 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 37 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 38 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 39 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 40 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 41 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 42 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 43 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 44 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
- 45 The Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,

JOHN BRAND, THOS. P. HART, THOS. SMITH, Com.

\*No aged animal to which a premium has heretofore been awarded, can receive a second premium.  
Lex. Ky. July 25, 1835—29-11

The Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, will publish the above 3 times, and forward their account to this office.—Lex. Obs.

# NOTICE

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

# LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

# MERCHANDISE,

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.  
Lexington, April, 22.—16-11

# RAIL-ROAD DIVIDEND.

RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, July 20, 1835.

THE Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company have this day declared a Dividend of four and three quarters per cent., for the six months ending 1st July, 1835, on eighty per cent. paid in up to that time, by the legal stockholders. By order of the President, A. O. NEWTON, Treas.  
Lexington, June 24, 1835—29-11

# NOTICE

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken Nathaniel Lowry into partnership in his Grocery concern. The business in future will be conducted in the name of

THOMPSON and LOWRY.  
Lex. July 2, 1835—26-11

# Mr. & Mrs. Barry's INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE regular annual vacation of this Institution, is postponed until the 1st Oct. in the place of 1st August, as has been the custom heretofore. Pupils will be received at any time previous to that period.

For Terms apply at the Institution.  
Lex. July 1, 1835—26-1m

# Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceding the discount day.  
WILL. S. WALLER, Cash'r.  
July 8, 1835—27-11

# M.E. BROWNING & CO.